

## IS FOR A COMPROMISE

Senator Butler Urged It to Solve  
Repeal Bill Struggle.

## COMPROMISE IS NOT DEFEAT

Minority of Senate Will Not Be Co-  
erced—Cause of Financial  
Panic Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In the senate today Mr. Morgan reported back from the committee on foreign relations, without recommendation, the bill referring to the Chinese exclusion act. The bill was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which went over till tomorrow, for the appointment of a select committee of three senators to consider and report whether any and what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country, to the end that greater steadiness may be maintained in currency circulation that there may be less interruption in business exchanges, and that positions may be better secured against loss and that the savings of the people may be safely kept.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report that provisions of the act of January, 1885, the free coinage act, are now in force and to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution went over till tomorrow.

The silver purchase repeal bill was taken up at 11:30 a. m., and Mr. Butler addressed the senate in opposition. He was again and again interrupted by the majority. Mr. Butler's statements last evening, particularly the insinuation that the senate should be put in a position to govern itself. He said that the minority was not attempting to force anything, but he thought he might safely say that the minority did not intend to be coerced by anybody. The majority in the senate on the pending bill represented millions of American citizens and billions of American property, and were they to be told that the minority must yield to the demands of the majority, they would be told that the minority must yield to the demands of the majority. The time for debate had ended that the time for debate had ended.

Compromise is the solution.

He heard it often asked: "What is to be done?"

"I reply, Mr. President," he said with strong emphasis, "compromise. Compromise is the solution of the struggle here today. But we are told that compromise means defeat, means a surrender to the minority. Why, Mr. President, the very government under which we live is the result of compromise. There is not a contested measure in this house or in the other which does not become a law (if it is) as the result of compromise. And I feel inclined to protest against the assumption of senators who have said that the minority is defying the majority, obstructing legislation and causing delay unnecessarily."

Then Mr. Butler spoke of the supposed inference of the president with legislation and said: "I am not here to defend that great American citizen, but I think I may be permitted to say that I believe that great injustice has been done to him. I cannot conceive," he said, "that the man who has such an exalted opinion of the high office, who has such a correct conception of the relations which exist between the different departments of the government, would permit himself to interfere with an independent co-ordinate department with improper exercise of his official position."

Mr. Butler came back to the merits of the question, and declared that if he believed that silver money was an injury to the country he would vote for the bill. If he believed that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month under the Sherman act had jeopardized the credit of the government, he could find no trouble in voting for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act.

Cause of Recent Panic.

Mr. Blackburn then addressed the senate in opposition to the repeal bill. Mr. Blackburn alluded to the causes of the recent panic and said: "I regretted to hear it intimated that the administration was a party to the conspiracy that have brought three times the price of gold to the market. That is not true. There is no conspiracy between Secretary Carlisle and the New York bankers, which took place in New York on April 22nd and of the dissatisfaction of the bankers at its conclusion. But there has been, he said, a prior conspiracy in Washington, on the 20th or 27th of April, between Secretary Carlisle and the New York representatives of the Rothschilds, at which a demand was made for the issue of \$250,000,000 in bonds, which demand had been made previously, but was not made until the 20th of April. The conspiracy, if the president and the secretary and treasurer had yielded to the demand for bonds the panic never would have come."

"It has been charged by our republican opponents," he said, "addressing the senate, that the treasury is a unit and incapable to rule this country. Are we willing to furnish proof in support of that false accusation? Not I. Beyond the rocks and reefs over which we are tossing now a calm unruffled sea spreads out, and not a cloud as large as a man's hand is to be discerned in the political horizon to which we are drifting in the discharge of its responsibilities is drifting."

"Let us be candid and tell the truth. Every day, as it goes by, impairs still more the faith of the American people in our capacity to govern. The people have a right to believe, and do believe, that the day has yet to come when they do not believe that the day will ever come when the great august body will prove itself unable or unwilling to transact the legitimate, commercial business of the country. There is no need to talk of closure or the previous question here. The senate was never humiliated to the point where it needed their application. It does not need it now."

Mr. Carlisle withdrew himself to the pending bill, and declared his opposition to the pending bill, and was coupled with a resolution for the free coinage of silver at a rate of 16 to 1.

At 3:30 the senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

Noninterference Continued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The senate has

confirmed the following nominations today: Kramus D. Ralph, to be register of the land office at Ralph City, South Dakota; Joseph E. Carter, to be agent for the Indians of the Flathead agency in Montana; First Lieutenant John J. Haden, quartermaster, Eighth infantry, to be captain; Second Lieutenant Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth infantry, to be first lieutenant.

## CRITICIZED CLEVELAND.

His Silver Letter Ridiculed—Electors Repeal Bill Substituted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In the house today Mr. Martin's resolution was adopted calling for information as to the number of invalid pensions granted during the year ending September 30, 1893, and the number of applications rejected.

Mr. Bland's resolution was adopted calling for the secretary of the treasury for copies of papers in his department relating to the selection of a site for a federal building in San Francisco. Mr. Bland's resolution was adopted calling on the attorney general for information as to what action had been taken by his department in the case brought by the Southern Pacific railroad against certain settlers in California. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the president to detail an army officer to act as instructor at the university of Alabama. The remainder of the morning hour was consumed in the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the expenditure of \$437,225. The bill went over without action and the federal election repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Compton advocated the measure. He denied the statements made by the republicans that the minority of voters in the election controlled the action of the majority.

Mr. Sweet opposed the passage of the bill and then entered upon a criticism on President Cleveland. The refusal of that officer to enforce the Sherman silver law and the Georgia Chinese exclusion law without parallel in the history of the United States. No public officer had ever been impeached for a more reckless violation of law. He ridiculed the letter of the president to Governor North—nominally the governor, but really to congress—and declared that it merely said "I want," "I wish," "I order," "I demand." And when I open my mouth to say that the minority is not to be coerced by anybody, Mr. Sweet branched off to the tariff question, and his views were not met with great approbation by his republican colleagues, although he pronounced himself a protectionist. But he was in favor of protection to the farmers of the west as well as to the manufacturers of the east.

Mr. Fitch offered a substitute for the Tucker bill, the following, which was ordered printed: That section 2005 and 5/32 of the revised statutes be amended by striking out wherever they occur, in each section, the words, "Or to keep and peace at the polls," and that section 2011 and all subsequent sections down to and including section 2031 and sections 5/32 and 5/32 and all other acts and parts of acts which authorize the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, of supervisors of elections and of deputy marshals of elections or of general deputy marshals charged with any duty respecting any election and which prescribe their duties, provide for their compensation or make appropriations therefor and impose fines or punishment for resisting their authority be repealed.

Mr. Murray, the republican colored member from South Carolina, spoke against the pending bill. In his state before any man could vote in democratic primaries, he must declare that he had been a democrat since 1876. The repeal of the federal election laws would open up the floodgates of fraud and violence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Murray's remarks, the house at 5:30 adjourned.

## QUAY IS FOR REPEAL.

Square Toed Statement From Pennsylvania Senator.

HEAVEN FALLS, Pa., Oct. 4.—It having been reported that a petition asking for the repeal of the Sherman act for free coinage was in circulation here, about which the senator was today asked as to his position. He said: "I am not in favor of free coinage of silver, and in this I believe I represent the judgment of a very large majority of the people of Pennsylvania of both great parties. I will vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act if a vote upon that naked proposition can be reached; but vote against any amendment and will vote against the repeal bill if amended so as to include other financial legislation."

May Confirm Van Alen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The committee on foreign relations on the morning of today took final action on the case of J. J. Van Alen of Rhode Island, nominated to be ambassador to Italy. It is understood that a favorable report was ordered. A large number of letters, both for and against confirmation, were received, but after careful consideration of all the facts the committee, it is understood, decided there was no good reason why Mr. Van Alen should not be confirmed.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Committee on merchant marine and fisheries are considering the Fithian free shipping bill. This bill is similar to that reported by the committee at the last congress. It excepts all coastwise vessels from its operations, also ships upon the great lakes. All other ships, whether built, may be purchased by American citizens and fly the American flag.

On the Mexican war pension roll there are the names of 15,275 survivors and 7,285 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

The committee on judiciary has completed the consideration of the bankruptcy bill and ordered a favorable report upon it. The involuntary clause, over which the principal contest took place, is retained. About seventy changes are made in the old Torrey bill. Plans for the Saginaw public building have been ordered prepared immediately. The recent fire was used by Congressman Linton as an argument to advance the Saginaw designs over those of other structures.

Representative Whiting has introduced a bill granting a pension to William D. Cook, the dependent father of James Cook, a private in Company A, Thirtieth Michigan infantry.

The resignation of Charles F. Wagoner, internal revenue collector for the St. Louis, Missouri, district has been received by Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Graham has given up his idea of renting a house here and will continue to live at the Arlington.

The president has approved the bill extending the time for completing the seventh census.

## HE SHOT THE GIRL

Was a Dastardly Assault Upon  
Lillie Majors' Life.

## HER ASSAILANT SUICIDED

Was a Love Affair and Her Parents  
Objected to Oscar Darnall's  
Attention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Jamestown, Boone county, this morning. It involves two of the most influential families in Boone county and its bloody details have wrought the community up to a high pitch of excitement. For some time past Oscar Darnall, 22 years of age, the son of Attorney W. J. Darnall, had been paying marked attentions to Miss Lillie Majors, the 14-year-old daughter of James Majors, a well-known lumberman. The girl's parents objected on account of her age and the youth's wildness. Last night he took her out for a buggy ride and told her that they would go to Lebanon and be married. At 3 o'clock this morning they were near the residence of Darnall's uncle, John Ashby, a mile from Jamestown. Here Darnall shot the girl in the mouth. He then stabbed her three times in the back, one blow scratching the jugular vein. The girl was then lifted from the buggy and the horse turned loose. Darnall dragged the fainting girl to a strawstack in an adjacent field and placed the straw over her. Finally he carried her to the Ashby residence and aroused the household. He stated that a mob had followed them to Jamestown and shot the girl. Mr. Ashby started at once for Jamestown in a buggy accompanied by Darnall. When they passed the straw stack Darnall asked her to get out to recover something left there. He walked to the stack and drawing his revolver, shot himself in the forehead, dying instantly.

## TRAIN ROBBERIES TRAPPED.

Northern Pacific Corralled Them  
Near Midvale, Mont.

MIDVALE, Mont., Oct. 4.—United States Marshal Jackson arrived last night bringing the news that he had found the train robbers who held up and robbed the Northern Pacific train near Livingston on August 25. Two Indian scouts went out night before last and located the robbers, four in number, near the Blackfoot agency. The deputy secured details of Indian police under the command of the fifth dog. They came to the cabin about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Jackson and his men made a rush, but the robbers dodged into the cabin and the officers opened fire. The robbers returned the fire, killing Henry Schubert of Blackfoot. The Indian police got scared and deserted the scene, leaving with them a man had stood with him he could have captured the robbers. It is thought that one of the robbers is either dead or badly wounded. Every trail is guarded and the robbers will either be captured or killed.

## DENIED BY HUNTINGTON.

No Trouble Between Mrs. Stanford and Himself.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—C. P. Huntington denies the report from San Francisco that the widow of Leland Stanford could not obtain an accounting from him of property in which the two were interested. "Mrs. Stanford," he said, "may have a statement of affairs in which her husband's estate is concerned any time she desires it. It is simply a matter of making an abstract from the books. There are no differences between Mrs. Stanford and the Stanford estate and myself, and I do not believe Mrs. Stanford made any of the statements attributed to her. I do not believe the allegation that unsecured bonds for \$5,000,000 are due the estate. I only know of \$350,000 in such bonds."

## SHOT BY INDIANS.

Alaskans Have Murdered Missionaries and Pillaged Stations.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 4.—The Alaskan Indians are in revolt, and several missionaries sent out by the American board have been murdered and the station looted. No particulars are obtainable.

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 4.—A telegram was received yesterday by the Maine Missionary Association from the town of Auburn, who has been with his wife in Alaska since April, 1892, saying that he was shot and killed by natives August 20 last, and that Mrs. Thornton had embarked for San Francisco with the remains en route to Auburn.

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROBBED.

Burglars Knocked a Safe to Pieces and Got \$700.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Burglars entered the Oakland suburban station of the Illinois Central railroad last night, and without waking four inmates of the building, who slept over the ticket office, knocked the safe to pieces and stole \$700. The intruders gained entrance by battering in the door of the station with a railway tie and then pounced the safe to pieces. Three men, a woman and a child, and Fred Douglas and Will Johnson sleep above the station. They were not disturbed in time, they say, to prevent the burglary.

## HIS BROTHER AGAINST HIM.

Hart Double Murder Case Before Grand Jury.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Hart double murder case was before the grand jury today and Mrs. Hart, the mother, and the brothers of the murdered girls appeared and gave their testimony. William Hart, the oldest brother, when asked whether he thought John was mentally unbalanced, said: "No, I do not. He may be trying to play innocent now to escape the punishment he so richly deserves, but if he does not hang I do not know what crime a man could commit that would hang him in this country."

## TROOPS NOT WANTED.

Backbone of L. & N. Strike at Decatur Broken.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 4.—The backbone of the strike here seems to be broken. Every department of the Louisville and Nashville shops has its usual number of workmen. More than 500 new men are at work. The strikers are now anxious to return, but their places have

been filled. A rumor that the strikers would attempt to force entrance into the shops this morning and eject the workmen led the local officers to send to the governor for help. Five companies of state troops arrived at 4 o'clock this morning and were quartered inside the yard. The strikers, who number about 200, are quiet and orderly, and it is believed that if they had any idea of resorting to violence the presence of the troops has caused them to change their minds. Everything is working smoothly and there are no indications of trouble.

## SIX MEN BROKE JAIL.

Dug a Hole Through the Foundation and Escaped.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Through the assistance of outside parties six desperate men, imprisoned in the county jail at Bowling Green, Wood county, succeeded in making their escape. Some implements were passed into the jail by friends of the prisoners, and last night the six men dug a hole through the foundation of the building and were gone. The men are William Cook, child murderer, who was found guilty only yesterday and was to have been sentenced to day; R. C. Clark, A. D. Farr and L. M. Farr, housebreakers, and John and George Sheets, highwaymen. The sheriff to the mattress and a posse of citizens are in hot pursuit of the jail-breakers, but up to a late hour this afternoon no trace of any of them had been found.

## WAS IT INCENDIARY?

Burning of Jim Lee a Mystery.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4.—The burning of the steamer Jim Lee is a mystery, and there is a strong suspicion that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The boat cost \$55,000 in 1887. It was insured in the Shallice agency at Louisville for \$25,000. At 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the steamer C. B. Bryan: Joe Williams, a negro roustabout, was seen saturating a mattress and the side of the boat with oil. A watchman made a rush for Williams as he struck a match and applied it to the mattress and a posse of citizens rushed into the river and was drowned. The fire was quickly extinguished.

## Quarantine Station Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service this morning received a telegram from Surgeon General Guiteras at Biloxi, Mississippi, stating that the gulf quarantine station at Chandeleur island, thirty-five miles off the coast of Mississippi, has been destroyed by the hurricane. It will require two months to repair the damage.

## He Had My Checks.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 4.—A stranger giving his name as Robert Jones is in jail here awaiting identification. He was arrested for attempting to pass a \$100 check drawn on the American Exchange National bank of Chicago, signed by the Holbrook Lumber company on several merchants. When searched he had checks on his person to the amount of almost \$500.

## Murdered for His Money.

DEATH, Minn., Oct. 4.—The body of an unknown man was found in Sand Point lake, near the Canadian boundary. He had been shot through the head and body and anchored to the bottom of the lake by a stone fastened to one wrist. The man's pockets had been rifled, but about his chest was a money belt containing nearly \$1,000, which the murderer failed to find.

## Ditched an Engine.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Train No. 6, the New York express, ran into the rear of a freight train on Lacoy's branch, wrecking the truck being in the engine, and the train being badly injured. None of the cars of the express were derailed. By midnight all trains were running regularly.

## Gobbled by the Trust.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—It is reported that the Board of trust has secured control of the famous magnetic ore property at Cranberry, North Carolina. The price is said to be \$1,000,000. This is by long odds the richest deposit of Bessemer ore in the southern states.

## Train Wreckers Caught.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 4.—Two Staunton youths who confessed to obstructing the track for the purpose of wrecking the express on the Vandavia road were discovered by a farmer who flagged the train. The young men are in jail.

## Warship Went Ashore.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 4.—The United States cruiser Montgomery went ashore at Black Lodge last night. She was floated this morning and a diver is examining her to determine whether the injury will prevent a trial trip.

## Masons Elect Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The grand lodge of Masons elected the following officers this morning: William W. Wilson, grand master; Edward Cook, Chicago, grand senior warden; W. F. Hitchcock, Peoria; grand secretary; J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington; grand treasurer; Wiley M. Egan, Chicago.

## Will Join Rebel Fleet.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—The Brazilian turret ship Bahia sailed north yesterday. It is reported that she is going to join the rebel fleet under command of Admiral Mello. The Bahia is a coast defense vessel. She has 1,000 tons burden, and 1,040 horse power. She carries two seven-inch guns besides a small auxiliary battery.

## Will Deport Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—United States Marshal Blanchard at Detroit, Mich., has been instructed to send a Chinese found guilty there of being in the United States in violation of law to San Francisco, Cal., for deportation to China.

## Carriage Builders' Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—At the second day's session of the Carriage Builders' National association this afternoon, M. F. Lane of Philadelphia was elected president and Henry C. McLean secretary.

## Choice Freight Started Up.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Illinois Chair company, one of the largest furniture factories in the city, started up today with a larger force than ever, with plenty of orders on hand.

## Wire Company Started Up.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 4.—Four hundred men were given employment today by the starting of the wire winding department of the Consolidated Steel & Wire company.

## 1200 LOST BY STORM

Fearful Loss of Life as Fuller  
Reports Come In.

## ISLANDS WERE DEVASTATED

Terrible Suffering Experienced by  
Survivors—Destitution Reigns in  
the Stricken District.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—There is today only sadness in the news from Bayou Cook and the various settlements that are tributary thereto. There has been a frightful loss of life throughout that section. Houses have been blown to pieces and snarks destroyed and wrecked. There will never be any means of correctly estimating the exact loss which humanity has suffered. Many of the bodies have been carried into the marshes and will never be found. Perhaps some persons are still living in the marshes, but without food to eat and water to drink, they will be likely to perish unless assistance is sent them.

Train crews arriving on the Grand Island road say that the track is strewn with bodies and that a large number have already been buried. The country is a scene of wreck and devastation. A passenger train arriving said that not fewer than eighty-seven dead bodies were seen along the route.

The number of ships that capsized and sunk cannot be counted. Mark Piccolini furnished the rescued with all the provisions he had in his store. Old man Ruspia of Bayou Reggio was lost at Grand Isle with his two daughters. His two boys were saved. His house was completely wrecked. The captain was unable to state how many houses were wrecked. The steamer Joe Weber was lying at her wharf at the time of the storm. She was driven upon the prairie and completely wrecked. She was valued at \$5,000; completely covered by insurance.

The crew of about eight, were saved. Tony Tonic, captain of the schooner Adelaide, had a narrow escape from wreck. He was anchored in a cove near the Bay of Tambour when the storm struck him.

## Canning Factory Wrecked.

The canning factory at Bayou Andre, kept by J. P. Lewis for canning shrimp, was totally destroyed and all the inmates killed. The value of the plant is said to exceed \$20,000. There were eight or ten Chinamen in the place. At Bayou Defond another Chinese canning establishment—that of Louis Loy for the canning of shrimp—was located and was also destroyed and all the inmates drowned. The loss at the Vieux were will exceed \$300,000. All the fishing camps along Grand lake have been destroyed. All the oyster fishermen have been lost. All the houses and boats there have been overturned and destroyed, and the scene lingers a ghastly picture.

George Sigorvitch saw his wife and children perished before him, while the water stood up to his chin. The mother had taken one child on her back, and the father another, a third shifting for herself. The mother and babe and the third child were lost, but the man succeeded in climbing to the top of a cabin and saving his life. These instances of loss of life were multiplied in every locality. They were the rule, and not the exception. It was estimated that from 200 to 350 people perished on Bayou Cook and in that section of the country.

## 2,000 Persons Drowned.

The deaths at other points all the way from Bayou Cook to Grand Isle will swell the total to more than 1,200, according to the best information now obtainable. At Grand Bayou not less than twenty-six perished. It is learned that in Bozaria and Linien islands the loss of life has been considerable. It seems to be understood that the old fort on Grande Tarra has been considerably damaged, but it is difficult to establish the correct basis of the report that there has been great loss on Grand Isle. The houses on Grand Isle are built on a ridge that runs through the middle of the island, and as many of them are sheltered by the trees it is difficult to calculate from the water what the exact damage has been. The Grand Isle train, which does not run, to Grand Isle, was very late to return to town. The wrecked condition and locomotion being slow. Besides that, the train stopped frequently to take aboard survivors and their baggage. The road is bringing the people to the city free of charge and has offered free transportation for provisions and water and relief parties that may be organized to go to the rescue of those who are still living.

## Jeff Davis' Relative Missing.

There was very few people from New Orleans at Grand Isle, the season having already ended, but it is known that a son of J. H. Payne, a relative of the late Jefferson Davis, and a Mr. Hamilton were on the island. Capt. John Kraus was on the island, and it is reported safe as those of his family who are there. Several boats have already left the city stocked with hundreds of loaves of bread and other provisions for the sufferers at Cheniere and Grand Isle and Bayou Cook. As soon as the news reached here that the people were in peril for lack of water, relief parties were made up to carry barrels of fresh water to the survivors. As many as may desire will be brought to the city by the boats that have been sent down to the scene of the disaster. It is quite possible that many will take advantage of the opportunity to return to town. It is learned here tonight that Shell Beach was visited by the storm and that twelve or thirteen persons lost their lives. No names are known except that of Martin Bonfais, a fisherman, his wife and two children.

## Small Island, St. Malo, Just off Shell Beach.

Small Island, St. Malo, just off Shell Beach, is also reported to have been swept by a tidal wave. It had a population of twenty-five souls and so far as is known none were left to relate the story of the disaster.

## Congressman Coleman's Story.

Ex-Congressman Dudley Coleman and a party succeeded in reaching the city from Worland, one of the Mississippi sound marshes where they have been penned up for several days on account of the washouts on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Mr. Coleman says that two schooners owned by Pochavant and Favre have been lost and that the crews of each, numbering altogether, lost their lives. These are the only fatalities that are known to have occurred on the Mississippi sound. The railroad company has chartered a tug to bring all isolated passengers to the city.

Along Bayou Sautra many Chinamen are engaged in drying shrimp. They were within the track and many of them have probably perished. Later reports from these worst stricken section confirm first reports of the awful loss of life. Death tolls in the stricken district and the few stragglers who have found their way to points in communication with the city tell the tale of disaster.

The Pickups this morning at 3 o'clock sent a relief boat to the stricken district. It will take a day and a half to reach there, as the route is through numerous bayous and lakes. The following was received from the vessel this evening: Between 800 and 900 lives were lost by the storm which struck the island about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. It was a southeast wind, changing to east and increased in velocity. Half an hour later it changed to northeast, and from this quarter it blew till 3 o'clock in the morning of Monday. It then calmed off for a short time.

## Rescued Many Persons.

Captain Terryhouse, aided by several residents of the island, proceeded to help the unfortunates. He succeeded in saving sixty persons, all of whom he placed in John Kofester's house on the island. When he saw a house about to drown, he and his companions dragged the inmates from it. Twelve or fifteen persons sought safety in the house of Bouzard. Between 400 and 500 persons, according to a rough estimate, have been saved out of a population of 1,500. The distress existing there is terrible. Those rescued have lost everything but life. They are sorely in need of water, food and clothing. One hundred and fifty dead bodies were found yesterday and buried. One hundred and fifty loggers have gone to the bottom together with their skines. The number of ships that capsized and sunk cannot be counted. Mark Piccolini furnished the rescued with all the provisions he had in his store. Old man Ruspia of Bayou Reggio was lost at Grand Isle with his two daughters. His two boys were saved. His house was completely wrecked. The captain was unable to state how many houses were wrecked. The steamer Joe Weber was lying at her wharf at the time of the storm. She was driven upon the prairie and completely wrecked. She was valued at \$5,000; completely covered by insurance.

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The Pickups relief boat is going to take on provisions at the first landings, and with bountiful supplies of water, will proceed at once to Grand Isle. It will encounter a place where a supply of food can be obtained before reaching Haratara. One of the loggers named Young American, while leaving Cheniere were with twenty-five people on board, encountered the storm and only ten were saved.

## 800 KILLED OR DROWNED.